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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. The Moscow-Fryazino Highway 2. Conditions at Camp No. 3 Special Hospital at Sverdlovsk; Construction of a Hospital at Revda 3. Conditions at Prisons and Labor Camps in the USSR	DATE DISTR. NO. PAGES REQUIREMENT NO. REFERENCES	21 February 1957 1 RD 25X1
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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- a. The Moscow-Fryazino highway. (Three pages with attached sketch). This report consists of a sketch map with legend, identifying airfields, military areas, and other sites along the highway between Moscow, Shchelkovo (N 55-55, E 38-00), and Fryazino (N 55-58, E 38-04). It also describes the condition of the road and the surrounding area. The information is dated 1946 to 1949.
- b. Information on the German PW Hospital at Camp No. 3, Sverdlovsk (N 48-05, E 39-41), known among the German PWs as "Spets Hospital" (Special Hospital). This report contains observations on the buildings, capacity, personnel, diet, medical supplies, regulations, and political indoctrination at the hospital, during early 1945. It also contains brief information on the building of a hospital at Revda (N 56-49, E 49-58) in the summer of 1955 and the transfer of equipment from Camp No. 3 Special Hospital to Pervouralsk (N 56-54, E 59-58) in late 1955. (Four pages).
- c. Information on Lubyanka and Butyrskaya Prisons, Moscow; Medical and Sanitation conditions in the Kolyma Area; Medical and Sanitary Conditions at Vorkuta Prison camp area; and Medical and Sanitary Conditions in the Timsher River area. (Four pages).

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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[redacted] *attachement 12*  
[redacted]  
[redacted] This hospital was known among the German PW's as "Spets Gospital" - Special Hospital. This hospital was located within the limits of the camp area, but was separated from the camp by a barbed wire fence.

The Camp No. 3 Special hospital was used only for German PW convicts held in camps within the limits of the Sverdlovsk penal camps administration. (Sverdlovsk - 48°05'N/39°41'E) Only Serious and critical cases were placed at this hospital.

The two wooden, one-story barracks were the only buildings within the fenced-in hospital area. The rooms and medical offices in these buildings were separated by a long corridor.

At the latter part of 1955, when the camps near Pervouralsk (56°54'N/59°58'E) and Revda (56°49'N/59°58'E) were cleared of all German PW convicts, the entire equipment of this hospital was transferred to some installation in Pervouralsk. [redacted] the buildings of the former hospital as well as those of the camp were converted into a housing community to be used by apprentice personnel employed at the factories near Pervouralsk.

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**Medical Personnel**

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There was one nurse for each eight to ten patients, one doctor for 15 to 20 patients, one surgeon and one X-ray specialist. The laboratory for blood and urine analysis was staffed with three Soviet medical assistants. There was also a cardiogram testing and analysis section, physiotherapy section, and a few offices for diatomic treatments. [redacted] in serious or special cases, this hospital invited doctors or professors, not employed at the hospital, for consultations. [redacted]

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**Bed Capacity**

The capacity of beds at this hospital [redacted] to be from 100 to 120. The average number of patients fluctuated between 80 to 100. There were about six beds to each room.

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**Daily Diet**

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[redacted] five different diets at this installation. (1) Normal diet, (2) Increased diet, (3) Low diet, (4) Diet without salt and (5) Diet according to one's own request.

All above categories received 600 grams bread per day of which one half was white bread. The average calory level for each individual patient was 2400 to 3000 calories. During the six weeks stay at the hospital, [redacted] calculate and prepare records on the amount of calories for each individual food item served to patients. These records were required to be kept up to date in event of an unexpected medical commission arriving, unannounced, which frequently occurred at the installation.

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**Medical Supplies**

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The hospital experienced a chronic shortage in medicaments. The effectiveness of some of the drugs was considerably weaker than those of the Western manufacture. In particular, [redacted] the Soviet penicillin was of poorer quality. 25X1

**Cleanliness and Hygiene**

The entire medical personnel wore very clean white smocks on duty. However, though the medical and service personnel paid much attention to the cleanliness and hygiene of the installation, the condition of the hospital's lavatories were beyond description. At all times the lavatories were dirty and especially cold during the winter months.

**Maternity Regulations**

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Pregnant women and mothers with babies are given special attention in the USSR. There were well established procedures for mother and child care and the rules are believed [redacted] to be strictly observed. A working woman, beginning with her sixth month of pregnancy, is given a so called "decree leave" which lasts until three months after delivery. During this time, the woman receives her full salary or wages.

**Political Indoctrination**

One female laboratory assistant served at this hospital as political instructor for the hospital personnel. The indoctrination lectures were conducted by her once a week. The younger female personnel, in predominance at this hospital, were especially urged to attend these meetings.

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Local Hospital in Revda

[redacted] a large order for making furniture for a newly built hospital constructed in the worker's settlement of Revda. Among other items made by the camp's shops were about 150 bedside tables, chairs, large tables, kitchen equipment, etc. From the amount of equipment ordered, [redacted] two bed capacity of this new hospital to be about 300. [redacted]

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The carpentry shops completed the furniture order by October 1955. The newly constructed hospital was located in the center of Revda and was a two-story brick construction. [redacted]

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25X1**Requirement:**

1. Information is desired on the highway between Moscow and FRYAZINO. Data should be provided on the type of surfacing, roadway width, alignment (note location of sharp curves or steep grades, if any), obstructions or hinderances to normal traffic flow, drainage ditches, servicing facilities along the road and traffic observed.

**Answer:**

[redacted] For condition, width, and type of surfacing of the road. see Legend to Sketch. [redacted]

[redacted] the road was well drained except as mentioned in Point 1 of the Legend and the swampy area, Point 16.

[redacted] only one small gas station which was located in the vicinity of Point 6. Traffic on this highway was light consisting mainly of military vehicles. Many hitch-hikers were observed along the highway.

**Legend to Overlay Sketch of Road Between Moscow and Fryazino****Area: Highway between Moscow-Shchelkovo-Fryazino**

1. Preobrazhenskiy Rynok (Preobrazhenskaya Ploshchad - Square)  
The highway Shchelkovo-Fryazino begins approximately 300 to 500 meters east of the rynok. The river Yauza flows in the vicinity. Exact location not remembered. During the snow melting periods, in 1947-1948, [redacted] flooded areas near the beginning of the highway which were covered with about one (1) to two (2) feet of water. [redacted] no explanation to the flooded condition of the road.

2.

3. Stretch of Highway in Good Condition

From Moscow to Point 4, an approximate distance of three (3) to four (4) kilometers, the highway was well asphalted, in good condition, about eight (8) to ten (10) meters wide and believed [redacted] to have been a three-lane road.

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4. Airfield

This airfield, located three (3) to four (4) kilometers northeast of Moscow, was [redacted] to be a joint military and civilian airfield [redacted]

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5. Rail Line

Probably belonged to the Moscow city transportation system.

6. Village

A small village, with stone and wooden dwellings and several shops, along the highway.

7. Stretch of Highway in Secondary Condition

From Point 4 to Point 9, estimated stretch of about seven (7) to eight (8) kilometers, the road continued as asphalt paved, but narrowed down to five (5) to seven (7) meters and was believed to have been wide enough for a two-lane road. Satisfactory condition, but not kept up.

8. Presumed Military Area

This presumed military installation, located approximately eight (8) to ten (10) kilometers northeast of Moscow [redacted]

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[redacted] The actual site of this area was shielded by a strip of woods between the road and the barracks. [redacted]

[redacted] groups of soldiers entering a side road leading through the woods into the alleged barracks area. [redacted]

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9. Two Villages

These villages are located near an S curve. A small stream flows between the two villages. The road slightly declines from the first village and elevates after the road passes the stream. From this point the road was of hard dirt. The bridge across the small stream was of wood.

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10. Site of an Airfield

This is a large military airfield located two (2) to four (4) kilometers south of Shchelkovo (55°55'N/38°00'E). [redacted]

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[redacted] the area of this airfield extended to both sides of the road. [redacted] no information on the military unit which used this field [redacted]

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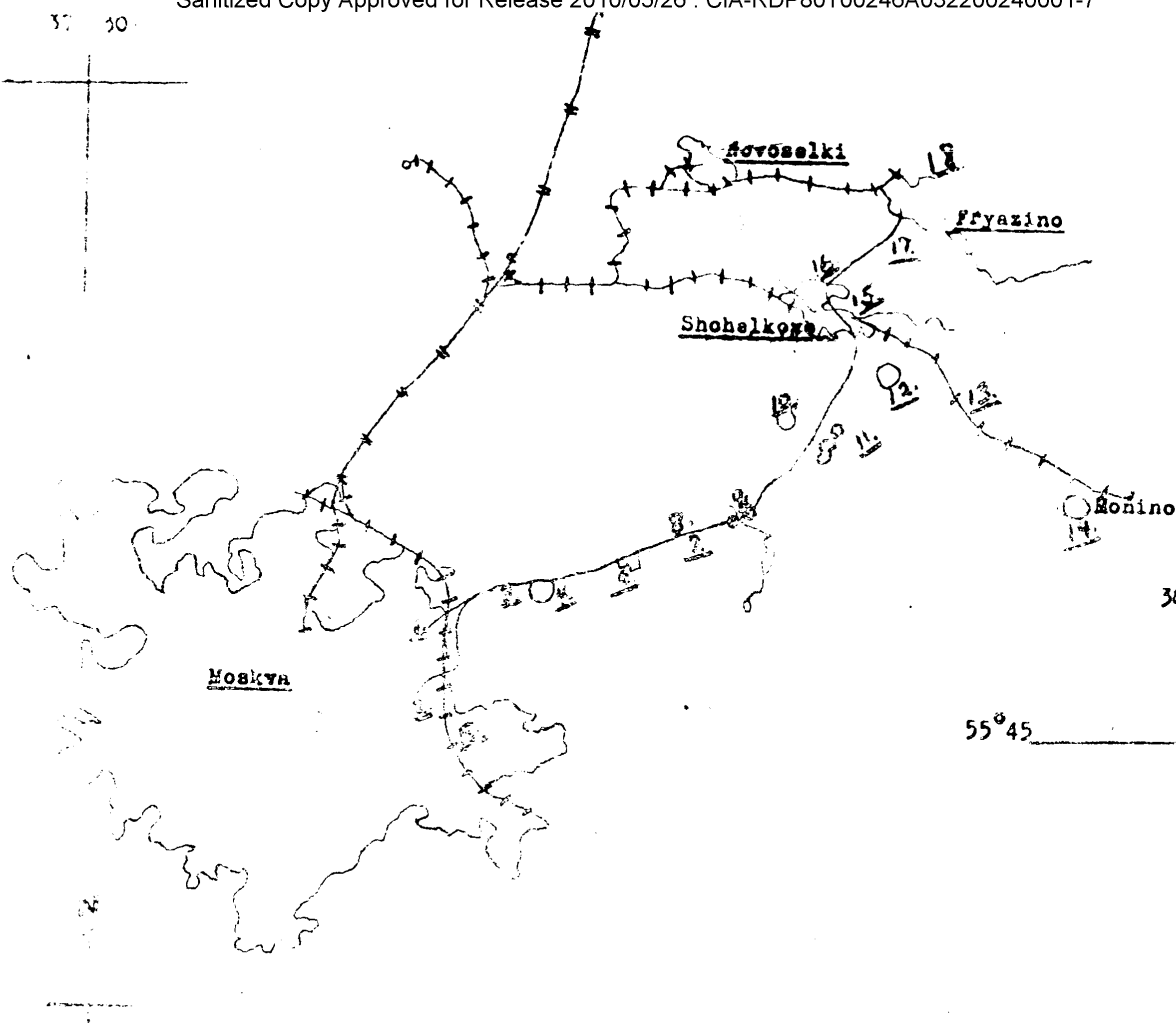
[redacted] At various intervals, [redacted] fighter jets and four engine jets flying over Shchelkovo and Fryazino presumably on training flights. [redacted]

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11. Small Lakes 25X1  
These small lakes are surrounded by tall trees.
12. Airfield  
This is an airfield and the road leading to the field. No other information.
13. Rail Line to Monino
14. Monino
15. Shchelkovo 25X1  
The road to Fryazino leads through the center of Shchelkovo. It was a hard dirt road. Distance between Shchelkovo and Fryazino was estimated [ ] as about eight (8) kilometers. Half of the road between the two points was on the upgrade. Fryazino is situated about one hundred (100) meters higher than Shchelkovo. A river, believed to be the Klyazma, flows through Shchelkovo. The river is spanned by a two-lane arched wooden bridge connecting the road from Shchelkovo to Fryazino. The road between Shchelkovo and Point 16 was paved with cobblestones. This part of the road was estimated [ ] not to have been wider than four (4) meters. 25X1
16. Site of Cemetery  
The Shchelkovo cemetery was situated on higher ground above the village. Near the cemetery the road led through an S curve. Condition of the road past the cemetery was not remembered, but believed to be hard dirt or partly paved with cobblestones. From the cemetery or past the cemetery, the road began to climb. The upgrade was in bad condition. Before the upgrade, the road passed swampy grounds on both sides of the road. This part of the road was often worked on, with the road observed to be supported on both sides with all sorts of materials, predominantly wooden stakes and blocks. In several places, the road was flanked by tree groves.
17. Site of a Kolkhos  
The road leading past the kolkhos toward Fryazino was in better condition than at Point 16, asphalted, but in places cracked and gullied.
18. Fryazino



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*Handwritten signature*

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Kluge was working on the development of an image tube, but had no information or details on the product. [REDACTED]

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*Attachments*

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Transportation of prisoners in Moscow, in 1951, was done in delivery-type trucks. The insides of these trucks were equipped with normal prison type cells. The outsides were painted with various signs (meats, vegetables, ice, etc.) which gave the impression that they were ordinary delivery wagons and not prison vans.

[redacted] Moscow in 1953, [redacted] the delivery trucks had been replaced with normal tourist type busses which were painted in a two-tone finish (top-red, bottom-yellow). There were signs painted on the sides of the busses [redacted] The inside of the busses was also equipped with prison cells.

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